

Chapter 5: Derivational analysis.

Whenever we add a **derivational affix** → we're creating a new meaning (new lexeme)

→ If we're creating a new lexeme, there is a change in **lexical meaning**.

By changing lexemes, we may or may not change word category.

Ex: when we add a derivational affix

we may add a derivational affix that change

a noun into another noun → that doesn't

involve part of speech change (word category change) → Ex: drop → droplet

(Nouns derived from nouns)



↳ a change in meaning that influences the **base form**

By adding (-let) we also change into other nouns

Not all derivational processes change **word class**

(1) small x i-let, -ette, -ie

Base form

* By comparing of droplet to the meaning of drop the meaning (how droplet is different from drop)

→ droplet is a small drop and that's makes it a derivational affix

Because it change the meaning of drop into

small drop

↳ 1) the change is not very accurate

2) A change in base form (adding derivational affix)

class

#2) A change in base form (so we're adding derivational affix to change it into a new form) → The new form is going to change in contrast to original meaning

↓ EX: Book → Booklet

Small book → small "X"

Base form

Cigar → cigarette

↓ small cigare

dog → doggie

↓ small "X" (small dog)

↳ the shift on lexeme is going to be identify as a feature/property that describes "X", "X" being the base form

2) Female "X": -ess, -ine

ex: waiter → waitress

↓

Female waiter → Female X

prince → princess

↓

male

↓

female prince

hero → heroine

↓

female hero

#changing nouns into other nouns.
(change lexical meaning)

(3) inhabitant of "x": -er, -ian
resident

ex: London → Londoner

New Yorker

Texan

(4) state of being an "x": -ship, -hood

Ex: King → Kingship

↓

state of being a King

Lady → Ladyship

↓ state of being a Lady

mother → motherhood

↓ Affix (contributing meaning)
in the form of state

(5) devotee of or expert on "x": -ist, -ian

ex: Marx → Marxist

↓ the person who believed in that
(devotee or expert on "x")

history → historian

↓ expert on history

Logic → logician

ask: Identify how meaning is changed in all these different derivations

* Nouns derived from members of other word classes (other types of words):

ex. **-ity** → Pure → Purity
 equal → equality

↓ ↓
 lexeme another lexeme

└──┬──
 (Contrasts)

-ness → Good → goodness

↓ ↓
 Adjective Noun

-ism → radical → radicalism

All these 3 suffixes → we have derivational affixes that change adjectives into nouns.

* Derivational nouns from verbs:-

-ance, -ence, Ex: perform → performance

-ment → announce **ment**

-ing → paint → painting

-((a)t)ion → organization

commission

confuse → confusion

-al → refuse → refusal
 arrival

-er → paint → painter

sing → singer

shift in meaning

we are not identify the meaning (change in word category)

As soon as we see a change in word category

↳ we are not really focused on the kind of meaning but we can find a kind of meaning.
→ we can identify a change in meaning, even there is a change in word category.

↳ Some non-affixal ways of deriving abstract nouns (changing category) → (other than conversion) so we can see sometimes a change in word category without a change in affixes
↓ (without adding derivational affix)

1) change in the position of the stress
ex: nouns permit, transfer along side
verbs permit, transfer.
↳ if I say permit as verb then permit as a noun → the meaning has changed.

↓
the idea here is we've done this without adding any derivational affixes.
عَمِلَ عَمَلًا عَمِلْتُ عَمَلًا عَمِلُوا عَمَلًا

Whenever we have a change in lexeme without a change in category → this called non affixal way of deriving other meanings/lexemes
↳ Zero Affixes (Zero Affixation).

↓ we didn't add affixes
↳ we can change/shift stress from one syllable to another.

② change in the final consonant (last sound)
ex: belief → believe proof → prove

↓
noun

↓
verb

↓
noun

↓
verb

defence → defend → we replaced the last sound /consonant

↓

is considered as **non affixal way** because I didn't actually add an affix
I modified part of the word
{ **replaced** } → either I changed stress or changed the last segment

③ change in a vowel, ex: sing → song

↓
verb

↓
noun

I am changing vowels
not adding derivational affixes.

I replace the sound /i/ with the sound /o/

* Adjectives derived from other adjectives: we have an adjective that is the same category but a different lexeme.

ex: eatable → uneatable

↓ opposite of "x"

readable → unreadable

legal → illegible

The party-goers sounded very drunk.
The car seemed more damaged ^{adj}
than the lamp-post. ^{adj}

So we also have expressions like: -able, -ent, -ive

-able → able to be "x" 2 examples:

break → breakable
↓ verb ↓ adjective

read → readable

↓ attaches to a verb and it changes it into an adjective

-ent, -ant "tending to x" ex:

repel → repellent
↓ verb ↓ noun ↓ has the tendency to repel

↳ the meaning would be tending to or has the capacity to "x"

converse → has the capacity or tends to

-ive "tending to x" ex: repulse → converse, repulsive
↓ verb ↓ adjective

So -able, -ent, -ant, -ive → have similar meanings but they have different forms.

-dis → to do the opposite of
entangle → disentangle

↓
to get something entangled

-de, -dis, -re, -un → all of these expressions
doing something to the base form

*In terms of verb derivation → sometimes
we also have **non affixal ways of deriving**

In transitive	Transitive (causative)
لجأ Lie (Past lay)	رأس Lay (Past laid)
Rise (Past rose)	Raise (Past raised)
ساق Fall (Past fell)	زاع Fell (Past felled)
sit (Past sat)	ساق Present set (Past set)

lie vs lay

└───┘

2 different verbs (they may have the
same form but different meaning)

* Transitive verbs are ones with an 'object'
noun phrase usually indicating the thing or
person that is the goal of the action
of the verb, such as: Jill laid the book

transitive

object of the (laid)
on the table

Sometimes when we talk about the idea of transitivity → the idea of nouns vs verbs and the only difference is change in the sound → non affixal ways of changing nouns into verbs.

↳ Some common verbs that are derived by replacing the final voiceless consonant of noun with a voiced consonant of noun, perhaps with some vowel change too.

Nouns

verbs

Bath

Bathe

→ we change the vowel

Breathe

Breathe

vowel

House /s/

House /z/

/s/ to /z/

Wreath

wreath

② change /s/

we change the last segment

to /z/ we voiced the last segment

→ Non affixal ways of changing nouns into verbs mostly, they involved

replacing the vowel and, or replacing the last segment with voiced sound.

↳ Indirect way of deriving new words without adding

derivatives involves adding **AFFIXES**.

When we add affix we may have a shift in category (noun → verb)

verb → noun

Adj → other category